

Superseded

[illegible]

Proposed Tree Planting Details:

Planting period between October and April.

Bar-root and rootballed trees should be planted immediately.

Heavy standard trees to be used where available.

Site preparation:

Plants will not grow where soil contains too little air, insufficient nutrients or where soil moisture is either excessive or insufficient. Pre-planting soil preparation should aim to improve these conditions.

- Loosen the soil generally to eliminate compaction and improve drainage
- Improve background fertility by incorporating fertiliser and organic matter
- Improving the soil for a wide area (2-3m (6'-10ft) around the tree) is best practice
- If soils are waterlogged over winter consider smothering drainage, or an alternative is to plant on a slight mound, about 25-30cm (10in-1ft) high and 1m (39in) in diameter. Excess moisture can kill the finer roots, which become blackened and sour smelling. Wet roots are more susceptible to diseases, especially Phytophthora root rot

Guide to planting:

1. Remove plants from containers or fabric wrapping (some specimen trees specify that the wrapping be left on under the terms of their guarantee, but normally fabric wrappings should be taken off).
2. Tread out and spread the roots to get an idea of their spread. Dig a planting hole that is no deeper than the roots, but is up to three times the diameter of the root system.
3. If the sides or base of the planting hole are compacted, break the soil up with a fork before planting.
4. With container grown plants, the top layers of compost should be scraped away, and the point where the roots flare out should be near the soil surface.

Aftercare:

Watering

Moisture stress is common with newly planted trees and shrubs. Even in a cool, wet summer, the rain rarely replenishes soil moisture stores fully. The soil may be dry around the roots even when the surface appears moist. Dry, windy conditions are especially likely to lead to water shortages. With experience, it is possible to detect the dull, lifeless foliage indicative of drought stress but by then the tree has already been damaged. Ideally anticipate water loss, and irrigate to prevent damage.

Watering aids can assist watering of newly planted trees such as irrigation tubes (biodegradable) or watering bags such as Treegator®.

(Note: Watering aids can assist watering of newly planted trees such as irrigation tubes (biodegradable) or watering pipe made from polyethylene.)

Weeding
Weeds, lawns and other vegetation intercept water before it reaches the roots of newly planted trees and shrubs.
Keep a vegetation-free circle at least 1.2m (4ft) in diameter around the plant for its first three years to help avoid this problem.
The circle can be kept weed free through hoeing or use of contact or systemic weedkillers.
Laying mulch over this circle is also helpful, although take care to leave a collar of 10cm (4in) around the woody stems that is free of mulch, to prevent the risk of rotting the bark.

Lawn Tinting Details:

When to lay turf:
Turf is best laid in mid-autumn, but can be laid any time between mid-autumn and late winter whenever the soil is not too wet or frosty. In spring and autumn little mowing is needed so newly-laid turf can be left relatively undisturbed for several weeks. Turf laid in spring often needs watering in dry spells over summer. Both dry soils and mowing before grass is fully rooted, stresses turf and delays rooting.

Turf-haying is best avoided from mid-spring until early autumn to avoid the need to repeated watering.

Laying turf.
Good seed bed preparation is the key to establishing a successful lawn. Pay particular attention to cleaning weeds and cultivating the surface to a fine tilth.
Complete all site preparation before buying or taking delivery of turves. Bought turves may vary in both size and thickness. Check dimensions when planning the lawn.

Estimate perennial plants preparation:
 Do not use weekklier, or hard weed. Do not use residual weekklier, as it can remain in the soil and will prevent the grass from establishing.
 The seed should be dug or recovered to a depth of 20-25cm (10-1in).
 Dig in some well-rotted manure or other organic matter (respectably on a sandy soil) to hold moisture in, make sure it is well-rotted.
 Before the next stage of preparation, remove any weeds that have germinated. Hand-weeding is best, or use a contact weekklier. Do not use a residual weekklier, as it will prevent the grass from establishing.
 To get the level surface that is crucial for the best lawn, spread the area several times in different directions.
 Apply and rake in 70g per sq m (2oz per sq yd) of general purpose fertiliser.

*Repairing the turf:
If laying is delayed, then the turves should be laid out flat to avoid any discolouring and weakening, but where possible laying should be done within 24 hours of delivery.*

Gardeners sometimes need to lift turf themselves using a spade or 'turfing' iron, and then trim each turf to a regular size and depth. To do this, place the turf upside down in a prepared wooden box and slice off soil at the correct depth. The thinner the turf is (within reason) the better the rooting; a 2cm (3/4in) turf roots better than a 7.5cm (3in) turf. Avoid turf that contains a lot of weed.

Aftercare:

After top-dressing, leave the turf undisturbed, the first few days are critical for root development.

This top-dressing fills any minor hollows and also helps the turves knit together and become established more quickly.

When laying is complete, lightly spread a mixture of sand and soil or compost and work into the joints, using a rake or brush.

Wood attached at right angles to a room handle.

Once all the turves have been laid it can be firmed lightly with a light roller or a home-made 'tamper' consisting of a piece of flat

Encase the turves are level by having a bucket of sandy soil at hand adding or removing soil as necessary.

Laid sods with staggered joints as in the pattern of a brick wall and closely butted together avoiding gaps.

Avoid foot indentations in the newly laid turf by working from boards.

Laying the turf at one side or corner and work across so that the person laying the turf faces the bare soil.

Laying the turf.

Aftercare:
In dry weather, frequent watering may be necessary to keep the new turf constantly moist. During dry periods in mid- to late summer, water every five to 10 days. At other seasons water during dry periods every 14 days.
Be careful not to over-water, as this can lead to shallow rooting and encourages the weed grass, annual meadow grass. Mow, with the blades set high, as soon as the grass has grown to about 5cm (2in).

*Problems:
Laying turf to make a lawn is problem free as long as turf is kept watered until it has rooted into the underlying soil.*

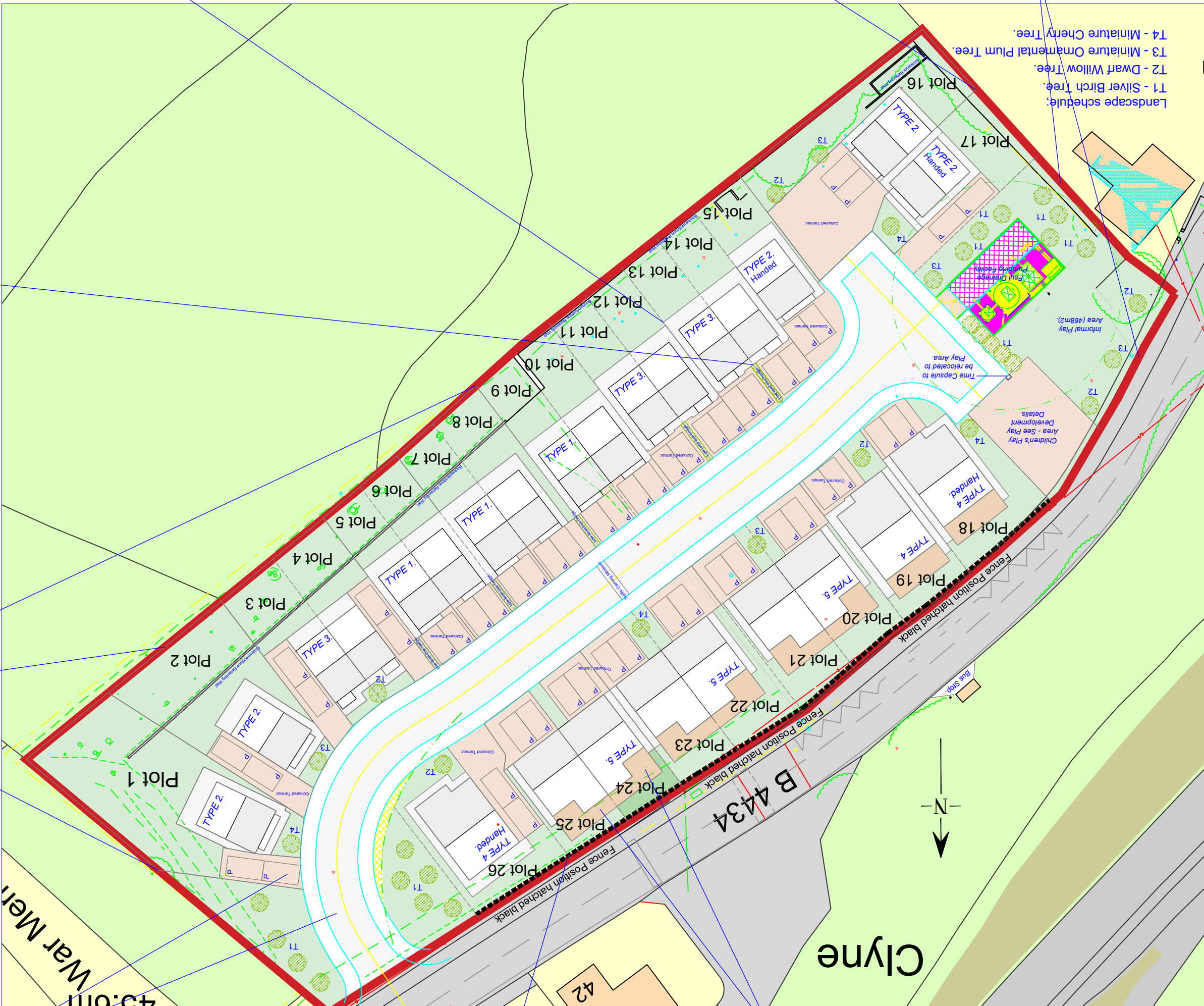
*Hedge planting:
To be planted at 0.3m centres in double staggered row approx. 500mm between rows.*



1.8m high green mesh fence to North Western & South Western boundaries at perimeter of play areas.



1.8m high treated timber fence to South Western boundary at rear of plots 16 & 17.



External timber/composite
non-slip decking areas.



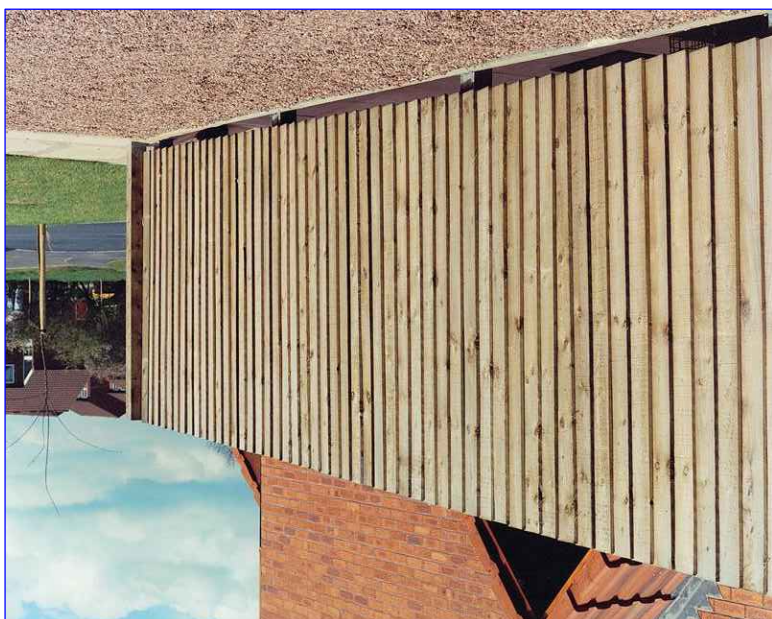
1.5m high Swept head treated timber fencing panels to North West boundary as shown below - to be set back from stone retaining wall adjacent to highways which is to be retained undisturbed by the development proposals.



1.8m high treated timber privacy fence separating boundaries at rear of properties reducing to 1m to front elevations (excluding plots 5 to 15).



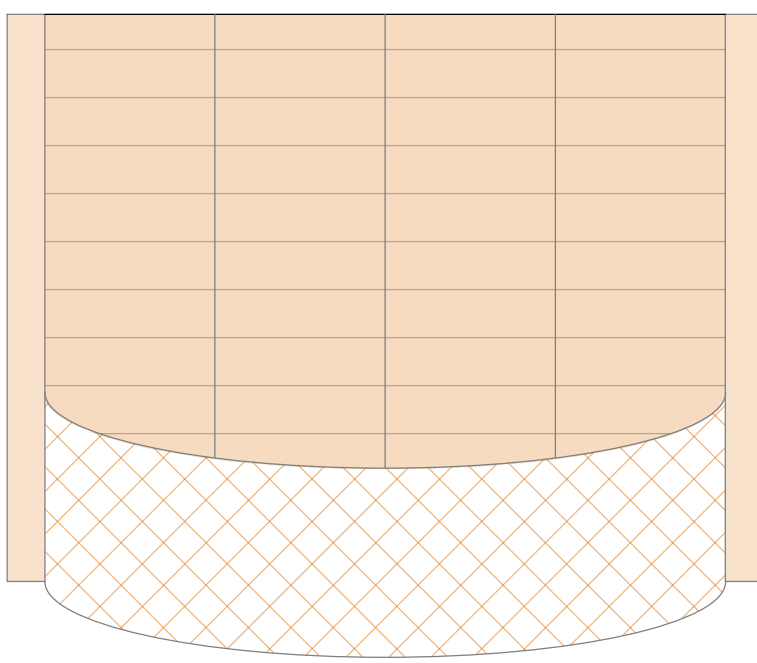
Low level box hedge example.



1.8m high treated timber fence to North & South Eastern boundaries at rear of properties.



*Light coloured asphalt to driveways to contrast
main access roadway in black asphalt.*



Fencing Panel detail at 1:20 scale.

1500